FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1835. [NO. 918.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance:
$3 if paid during the year of subscrip tion; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are request ed to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All letters to the Editor must be post paid.

$5 Reward.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the morn ing of the 25th instant, and has probably been stolen off by some straggling person, a small

BAY HORSE.

The Horse is in good order, and is blind in one of his eyes. The above reward will be given to any one who will return him to me, and in the mean time any information respecting him will be thank fully received.

BEVERLY ROSE.
Fayetteville, Dec. 27, 1834 17 f

A Teacher wanted.

A GENTLEMAN capable of teaching the Lan guages, &c. will find and eligible situation in a small school, on application immediately, personally or by letter, post paid, to the subscri ber, living 6 miles east of Fayetteville.

JOHN McDANIEL.
December 29, 1834. 17 3wpd

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE EXERCISES of Mrs. EDWARD JONES' Private Boarding School for Young Ladies at Ivy, near Pittsborough, having just closed the Second Session of the present year, will be resumed on the 1st Monday in February next.

In order to prevent misunderstanding, it is thought expedient to mention, that as Mrs. Jones has been obliged to refuse many applicants for places in the School, and does not wish to depart from her original plan of accommodating only such a number of young Ladies as may be subjected to the only government, Mr. William Hardin, whose residence is near that of Mrs. J. has been induced from his interest in the School to receive into his family a small number of pupils, who will be, as far as is practicable, subjected to the same govern ment as those placed in Mrs Jones's family.

The aid, which Miss C Jones will necessarily require in giving instruction to an increased num ber of pupils, will be rendered by Mr Hardin and the Rev. P. B. Wiley, gentlemen already experi enced in the instruction of youth.

Persons wishing to place their children or wards in this school, are requested to give early notice.

Terms—$75 per Session, for Board, Tuition, Fuel, Stationary, &c. &c.

Music, Drawing and Painting are taught by ex perienced Instructors, and form separate charges.

Pittsborough, Dec. 20, 1834 17 2w.

To the Public.

I HAVE with much regret, noticed an advertise ment in the Journal of last week, signed by Mr. Rush, revoking a power of attorney given to me to act as his agent, for the management of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co. concerns. I have re ceived no such power, nor have I considered my self as acting as his agent. I have acted in the capacity of his Copartner, as a copy of the follow ing Indenture will show:

State of North Carolina, } Town of Fayetteville
Cumberland County, }

This Indenture, made this 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun dred and thirty-four, between Benjamin Rush of the Town, County, and State aforesaid of the first part, and John Crusoe of the Town, County, and State aforesaid, of the second part: Witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand dollars, to him in hand paid, to the said Benjamin Rush, by the said John Crusoe, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, he the said Benjamin Rush, hath given, granted, bar gained, sold and transferred, and doth by these presents, give, grant, bargain, sell and transfer, convey, assign and sell over, unto the said John Crusoe, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, one half of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co., her Boats, Tow Boats, Furniture and Apparel, and debts, dues and contracts, be longing to the same, and all and every, the rights, privileges and immunities, and appurtenances be longing to the said Company, agreeable to an act of Incorporation passed in the year 1827 To have and to hold the same, unto the said John Crusoe, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, forever. And the said Benjamin Rush for him self, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, do covenant, and agree, to and with the said John Crusoe, his Executors and Administrators, to warrant the right and title to the Property hereby conveyed, against the lawful claim or claims of any and every person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof, he the said Benjamin Rush, hath hereunto set his hand and seal the date first above written. Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of William S. Latta

(Signed) BENJAMIN RUSH, (*Seal.*)

The original can be examined by any person wishing to do so, on application to the subscriber. And Gentlemen, versed in mercantile transactions, will at once see the necessity I am under, of doing what which, I hereby do, caution the public a gainst paying any of their respective dues, or ma king any contracts, with any person or persons, whatsoever, excepting to, and with, Capt. Rush, himself, or our accredited Agent, Mr. Jeremiah Pippitt of Wilmington, or any other person au thorized by us. I know of no cause which could have induced Capt Rush to take such a step, un less that of my determination, not to divide any of the receipts of the Company by way of dividend, until its responsibilities are discharged

JOHN CRUSOE.
Fayetteville, Dec 29. 1834. 17 3w.

☞ The Winter Session in Don aldson Academy will be opened in the new build ing provided for the School on Haymount, on the 1st Wednesday of January.

December 22, 1834. 16tt.

JUST RECEIVED

BY THE HENRIETTA,
DRUMS FIGS,
ALMONDS,
CHEESE,
CREAM ALE,
RAISINS, (New Crop.)

DAVID SHAW.
December 22, 1834. [16 3w.]



COACH MAKING.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

BEG leave to offer their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the lib eral encouragement they have received, and also to inform them, that they have now on hand, fin ished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as Cheap Family CARRIAGES, BA ROUCHES, CARRY ALLS, Light WAGONS on Chains. Also, Stick GIGS and SULKIES, all of which they will sell lower than they have ever offered them before, and warrant them to be of good workmanship and materials. All work done by them, warranted as usual, for 12 months.

REPAIRING,

Of every description, neatly executed at the short est notice and on reasonable terms.

December 15, 1834 15 6w.

☞FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY ☜

Economy!
OLD MADE NEW!
D. B. SOLOMON,

Clothes Dresser & Renovater,

OF LONDON; AND LATE FROM NEW YORK AND PHIL ADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has opened an Establishment in this place, for a short time at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Munn, on Per son Street, where he will attend to the Cleaning of Gentlemen's COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS, of every description, on an entirely new plan from that pursued by Dyers. By comparing the articles cleaned by him, they are pronounced by competent judges, equal to new, and which has been noticed by the public. Spots, grease &c. taken from the cloth, and apparel put in complete form. When requested he applies a stiffening, and restores the color to faded seams. He can re store a garment to its original beauty, without any injury to the fabric. The steaming process not made use of.

To the Ladies.

Ladies' Habits and Boat Cloaks, spotted or fad ed of their pristine beauty, restored to their origi nal colors, with the greatest care. Specimens of his work may be seen at his Shop, where a fe male person will attend to the receipt of all work with punctuality and dispatch.

N. B.—To persons disposed to patronise him in his business, he pledges himself, if any of his work is not done to their satisfaction, he will make no charge for his labor.

Gentlemen who may please to patronise him, can have their clothes returned in a short time.

December 11, 1834.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Au gusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, North Carolina
October 23, 1834. 8tf.

Irish Potatoes.

100 BARRELS IRISH POTATOES,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
December 8, 1834

A Clerk Wanted.

LIBERAL wages and a permanent situation will be given to a competent Clerk. Apply at this Office.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received a Fresh and General supply of the following Articles, viz.

Soft Shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts,
English Walnuts,
Filberts,
Prunes,
Bunch Raisins,
Currants,
Rock and Rose Candies,
Hoarhound & Ginger do,
Lemon & Peppermint do
Barley, Sugar & Cinnamon do,
Liquorice Ball,
Sugar Almonds,
Peppermint Drops,
Lozenges,
Large and small Sugar Plums,
Colored & white Scotch Caraway,
Cinnamon Comfits,
Perfect Love, Noyeau & Peppermint Cordials,
Madeira & Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin,
Lime Juice and Essence of Peppermint,
Rose and Cologne Water,
Oil Lemon,
Oil Peppermint,
Oil Cinnamon,
Butter Crackers,
Jamison's Water do.
Mustard and Salt Petre,
Pepper and Alspice,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Indigo and Alum,
Race & Ground Ginger,
Scotch Barley,
Loaf Sugar & Tea, asst'd
Coffee & Brown Sugar,
Cheese,
Hair Powders,
Seidlitz & Soda Powders,
Rose and Transparent Soaps,
Common do.
Superior Spanish Cigars,
Lorillard Snuff,
Scotch do.
Superior Maccoboy do.
Glauber & Epsom Salts,
Bateman's Drops,
Cream Tartar,
Camphor & British Oil.

A General Assortment of

TOYS.

Country Merchants and others wishing to pur chase Confectionaries, whether by Wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The Assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the Articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb.; Retail 40 cents.

December 1st, 1834. 13tf.

MOLASSES, SALT, &c.

Just receiving by Steamer Henrietta.

30 Hhds. MOLASSES, (a superior article,)
50 sacks Blown Salt,
30 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 24.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and soli cits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Wa ter. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, ex cept Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.
October 14, 1834. 6 f.

JACKSON HOTEL
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and trav ellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Par ticular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his deter mination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H MASSEY
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12 tf.

Cheese.

25 casks CHEESE,
50 boxes do.
Just received and for sale by
THOS SANDFORD & CO.

Molasses & Rum.

Now landing from Henrietta Steam Boat,

25 HHDS. Molasses,
30 Bbls N E Rum,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
Dec 22, 1834 16 tf

Candles!!! Candle-!!! Candles!!!

THE undersigned, proprietor of the Fayetteville Candle Factory, respectfully informs the pub lic that he has constantly on hand, a large supply of FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY MOULD CAN DLES, which he will sell at his usual low prices. None may be considered genuine but those mark ed with his name in the middle of the brand, and those that are so marked, he *warrants genuine*, it being the same brand remodelled from "Frink & Co," from whom he purchased.

DUNCAN SMITH.
December 23. 16 6w.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register are re quested to insert the above six weeks and charge the same to this office.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, in the Town Hall, on Saturday the 20th of December, 1834.

WHEREAS, an Act entitled "An Act concerning Market fees in the Town of Fayetteville" passed by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, at its session of 1833, appearing to this Board to be extremely vague and contradictory; calculated only to distract and mislead persons bringing articles to our Market for the daily con sumption of the citizens of the Town. It is therefore hereby

Ordered, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the Clerk of the Market proceed in all cases in the collection of the Market fees, and in enforcing the Market Regulations as though no such act of Assembly as is herein referred to, had ever passed or was in existence. And that this Or dinance be published three successive weeks in the Newspapers of the Town, and by handbills. (From the minutes.)

DUNCAN MAC RAE, Town Clk.
10 3w

Report of the Postmaster General.—According to Mr. Barry's account, the Department was in debt, on January 1, 1834, $315,599 98.

Postage from Jan. 1, to June 1, '33		$1,448,269 69
Expenses do. do.		$1,400,762 45
Balance		$47,507 24

This balance reduced the debt to $268,092 74. The retrenchment of expenses and the reduction of the debt is still progressing.

During the ensuing year the revenue to be yielded by the Department over its expenses, is computed at $270,000; and it is estimated that the whole debt will be discharged during the year 1835.

The number of post offices in the U. States was, on the 1st of July last, 10,093, being a large increase over the number reported last year.

The annual amount of transportation has been but slightly varied since the last report. The mail is now carried in stages and steamboats about 16,900,000 miles a year; and on horseback and in sulkies, about 8,600,000 miles, making together about 25,500,000 miles a year.

The Post Master describes the celerity of the mail as having been greatly increased by the construction of rail roads. He gives an account of the various lines from New York to Washington, and alleges that when they are finished, which period cannot be remote, the mail will be transported the whole distance in 16 hours.—*Ibid.*

☞s OFF.—Polly and Betsey ☞, the former wife of Michael ☞, are advertised in a Western paper, as having eloped. Michael will recover Polly, we hope, for though it is not said whether she is ☞some, she is represented as being ☞y. Probably if Mrs. ☞ could tell her own story, she would say that she left ☞ for being too frequently ☞cuffed. At any rate, as her situation is described, she ought not to be so roughly ☞led..

POETRY.

Selected for the Observer.

THE NEW YEAR.

The New Year's day! in many a change,
'Tis still kept sacred and apart;
And time can never quite estrange,
Its young emotions from the heart;
There's joy within its circle yet,
There's hope within its rising ray;
The heart can never quite forget
The ancient brightness of the day.

The young behold the tide of time
In glorious fulness sweeping past,
And many a glance of joy sublime
Upon its bounding waves is cast;
They spread their canvass on the sea,
They care not how the gale may blow,
And move in rapture, wild and free
As if there were no graves below.

The man—with calm and quiet smile,
Regards his children at their play,
Unbends his heart and feels the while,
The influence of the new year's day.
He counts the labors of his life,
And says with sorrow, all is vain;
Yet, ere he rests him from the strife,
He hurries to the field again.

The aged, on whose snowy brow
The storms of many a year have beat,
Sees waves of memory rolling now
In dying whispers to his feet;
With heart sustained by thoughts of power—
With gentle firmness in his eye
He waits the coming of the hour.
That bears the last command—to die.

For he whose thoughts have learned to rise
On strong devotion's upward wing,
Sees, far beyond these lower skies,
Another new year's daybreak spring—
A year, that hath no closing day—
A year, that knows no wintry gloom—
A year, whose earliest morning ray
Breaks from the midnight of the tomb.

Then let the tide of time roll on;
For who would stay its downward flow?
Religion's undescending sun
Still sheds its holy light below.
Not vainly to the hearts of men
Is that inspiring promise given,
The lost shall all be found again,
And death conduct to life and heaven.

W. B. O. P.

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

The National Portrait Gallery of distinguished Americans.—The sixteenth number of this work contains a well executed portrait of our distinguished townsman, *Judge Gaston*, together with a sketch of his life. The latter we have transferred to our columns, believing that every North Carolinian feels a becoming interest in all that relates to one so deservedly a favourite of the State.—There are some inaccuracies in the memoir; one especially requires correction. It is there stated that Dr. Gaston attempted to escape the fury of the Tories in company with his family, and that "he was forced to push off into the stream, leaving his wife and children unprotected on the shore." This was not the case: he would have preferred death to even a momentary desertion of his family under such circumstances. An ineffectual attempt to check the march of Maj. Craig's detachment from Wilmington, had been made, as the memoir states, and no idea was entertained of further resistance to its entry into Newbern. Dr. Gaston was one of those who were peculiarly obnoxious to the Tories, and it was deemed advisable for all such to keep out of the way of their ferocity. He had retired to his plantation on the south side of Trent, but, misled by some information respecting the movements of the detachment, he returned to town on Saturday, and staid with his family until after breakfast on the next day. Rumours of the approach of the Tories, joined with the entreaties of Mrs. Gaston, induced him then to revisit his plantation. He had quitted his house (which stood on the spot where the Bank of Newbern now stands,) but a short time, when the mounted men, who consisted entirely of Tories, under the command of Captain Cox, and formed the advance of the detachment, galloped into town, and proceeded directly to the wharves. Mrs. Gaston, fearful that her husband might not have crossed the ferry, and unable to endure the agonies of suspense, rushed down the street to the Old County Wharf, and found them actually firing at him. He was in the ferry boat, at a very short distance from the shore, and alone, the boy who had been rowing the boat having jumped overboard. She threw herself between him and the assailants, and on her knees, with all a woman's eloquence, implored them to spare the life of her husband. The Captain of the savage band answered these cries by damning him for a "rebel" and his followers as "blunderers," called for a rifle, levelled it over her shoulder, and stretched him a corse!—The memoir likewise errs in stating that Dr. Gaston was born in Ballymore; he was a native of *Ballymena*, in Antrim county, Ireland.

From the National Portrait Gallery of distinguished Americans.

WILLIAM GASTON, L. L. D.

The name of GASTON is honorably associated in the annals of France, where the ancestors of the subject of this notice were zealous and distinguished adherents of the Huguenot cause, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. On the revocation of the edict of Nantz, they retired to Ballymore in Ireland, where Dr. Alexander Gaston, the father of the Judge, was born. He was the younger brother of the Rev. Hugh Gaston, a presbyterian Clergyman of great piety and learning, and the author of "Gaston's Concordance," a standard work in his church. Dr. Alexander Gaston was graduated at the medical college in Edinburgh, after which he accepted the appointment of surgeon in the navy, and attended the expedition which captured the Havana. The epidemic dysentery which prevailed with so much fatality among the troops, assailed even the surgeon; and with a constitution broken by disease, and daily wearing away from the exhaustion of a warm climate, he resigned his post and sailed for the North American provinces. He landed in Newbern, and after a residence of some years, during which he was engaged in the practice of his profession, was married, in May, 1775, to Margaret Sharpe, an English lady of the Catholic Church. She had come out to North Carolina, on a visit to her two brothers, Girard and Joseph Sharpe, who were extensively engaged in commerce, and it was during this sojourn, that the gallantry of the young Irish physician, succeeded in permanently detaining her in Newbern.

William Gaston, their second son, was born on the 19th of Sept., 1778. His elder brother died very soon after he was born, and before he was three years old, the accidents of war carried off his father. The circumstances of the death of Dr. Alexander Gaston are too tragical and interesting to be omitted, and as they strongly illustrate the ferocity of the intestine war, that was waged between the whigs and tories of the south, we shall venture to detail them somewhat at length.—Dr. Gaston was one of the most decided whigs in North Carolina, and as early as the month of August, 1775, was elected, by the provincial congress, a member of the committee of safety, for the district of Newbern. At various periods of the war he served in the army, generally as a surgeon, and once (in the spring of 1776,) as captain of a volunteer band, that marched to the aid of Wilmington, on the approach of the armament of Sir Henry Clinton. By his zealous and ardent support of the cause of freedom, he acquired the confidence of the popular authorities, and was distinguished by the bitter hatred of the loyalists, who, though in a minority, were still numerous in that section of the State.

In the month of August, 1781, Major Craig, of the British army, whose Head-Quarters were at Wilmington, advanced at the head of a small detachment of regular troops, and a gang of tories, towards Newbern, with a view of occupying that city. The tories were several miles in the advance, and rapidly entered the town on the 20th of August. The whigs, thus surprised, had but little opportunity to make a regular stand, and after an ineffectual resistance gave up the contest. Dr. Gaston, however, knew too well the hatred and ferocity of his foes, to surrender himself into their hands, and hurrying off his wife and children, endeavored to escape across the river Trent, and thus retire to his plantation on Bryce's creek.

He reached the wharf, accompanied by his family, but before he could embark them in the light scow which he had seized, the tories in a body came galloping down, in their eager and bloody pursuit, and forced him to push off in the stream, leaving his wife and children unprotected on the shore. He was standing erect in the boat, which floated about forty yards from the shore, watching the situation of his wife, and while she, at the feet of his pursuers, with all the agony of anticipated bereavement, was imploring mercy for herself and life for her husband, a musket, levelled over her shoulder, was discharged and the victim sacrificed.

Mrs. Gaston was thus left alone in America. Her two brothers had died, and the inhuman murder of her husband left her no other objects of affection, save her son and an infant daughter. But she did not shrink nor despair amidst these multiplied disasters. Supported by her high sense of religion, and an admirable energy of character, she sedulously devoted herself to the arduous duties which now devolved upon her. The education and proper training up of her son, became the grand object of her existence, and whatever of good there is in him must be ascribed to the affectionate tuition and admonitions of maternal solicitude. Her strong feelings, her exquisite sensibility, her high integrity, and above all, her religion, she indelibly stamped upon his mind, and even at this advanced period of his life, his character admirable as it is, is nothing more than the maturity of the efforts of his mother.

While a school boy in Newbern, he is represented as having been very quick, and apt to learn; of an affectionate temper, but yet volatile and irritable. His mother used every means to correct his infirmities of disposition, and to give an aim to his pursuits—sometimes employing kindness, or mild but solemn admonition, and occasionally still stricter discipline. He continued under her guardianship and strict observation, until the fall of the year 1791, when he was sent to the college at Georgetown. The course of studies, though not very extensive, was rigorously enforced, and as in all other catholic colleges, the ancient classics were long and painfully studied. In the spring of 1793 it was apprehended that the constitution of our student was sinking under a consumption. Accordingly he returned to his native climate, and there soon recovered his health, and renewed his studies. Determined to give her son every advantage of education which America afforded, Mrs. Gaston placed him under the direction of the Rev. Thomas P. Irving, and after a few months of preparatory instruction, he entered the junior class of Princeton college, in the autumn of 1794. In 1796, he was graduated with the first honors of the institution, and he has been heard to say, that it was the proudest moment of his life when he communicated the fact to his mother.

On his return from college he commenced the study of the law, in the office of Francbis Xavier Martin, now a judge of the supreme Court of Louisiana. In 1798, when he was only twenty years of age, he was admitted to the bar, and in August 1800, the first year after his coming of age, he was elected a member of the Senate of North Carolina. In 1808 he was chosen by the Newbern district an elector of president and vice-president, and in the same year he drew up the act of the Assembly *regulating the descent of inheritances*. In 1813 he was elected member of Congress, and continued in that body until 1817, when he retired to the more agreeable pursuits of domestic and professional life.

Judge *Gaston* carried into congress the zeal and independence of an upright politician, as well as the learning of a jurist; and on reviewing his congressional career, his friends will find no cause for chagrin or mortification, whilst those who differed from him in opinion, will at least acknowledge the invariable rectitude of his political course.

His first great effort on the floor of Congress, was his celebrated speech in opposition to the loan bill, and on that occasion he appears to have acted as the acknowledged leader of the federal party.

In the early part of the year 1815, a bill was introduced to authorize a loan of $25,000,000 to the government of the U. States. In opposing this bill, Mr. Gaston declared, that if it could be shewn necessary to accomplish any purposes demanded by the honor and welfare of the country, it assuredly should meet with no opposition from him. It was, he said, avowedly not necessary, except to carry on the scheme of invasion and conquest against the Canadas; and to that scheme he never had been a friend, and to its prosecution at that time he had invincible objection, founded on consideration of justice, humanity, and national policy. In the course of this speech he took a very extensive view of the causes of the war, as well as the manner in which it had been conducted.

There is one sentence in this speech which we shall extract as a fair specimen of Judge Gaston's style of oratory. Mr. Calhoun had, in the course of his remarks, spoken with much warmth of the factious opposition to the administration, which he was pleased to say might be salutary in a monarchy, but was highly dangerous in a government so republican as ours. Judge Gaston concluded his reply to this remark in the following eloquent peroration.

"If this doctrine were then to be collected from the histories of the world, can it now be doubted, since the experience of the last twenty-five years. Go to France!—once revolutionary, now imperial France—and ask her whether factions power or intemperate opposition be the more fatal to freedom and happiness.—Perhaps at some moment, when the eagle eye of her master is turned away, she may whisper to you to behold the demolition of Lyons, or the devastation of La Vendee. Perhaps she will give you a written answer. Draw near the fatal lamp post, and by its flickering light, read it, as traced in characters of blood that flowed from the guillotine—'Faction is a demon—faction out of power is a demon enchained—faction vested with the attributes of rule, is a Moloch of destruction."

In 1816, Mr Standford, of North Carolina, moved to expunge "*the previous question*" from the rules of the house; and this motion, which was opposed by Mr. Clay, Judge Gaston supported, in one of the ablest speeches ever delivered by him in the hall of the representatives. It contained more learning than we thought existed on the subject, and we doubt whether, at the present day, its history in the English parliament, or the American congress, is any where so accurately and ingeniously discussed, as in this speech. It was entirely a new field, and we shall venture to ascribe as much genius in the ingenuity which selected such an occasion for display, as in the eloquent and vivid manner in which the orator set forth his store of learning. It is a studied and richly carved work, and had obviously occupied his attention for a long time. We have not space for even an extract from this speech, but commend the whole of it to the perusal of all politicians and statesmen.

There is always something remarkable in the speeches of southern orators. A striking similarity of manner and of language, which shows at once the "*latitude*" of the orator. Vehement whenever they condemn, enthusiastic whenever they applaud, they carry into political strife the rancor of opposition, or the idolatry of love."

Something of this feeling may be observed in the speeches of Mr. Gaston, which we have noticed, and which are among the finest specimens of southern eloquence. They contain a great deal of calm, weighty argument, but it is only when the orator turns to watch the position of his antagonist, that his language is fired by passion, and his denunciations are sent forth burning, and blazing, and "withering as they go."

After his retirement from Congress, Judge Gaston frequently appeared in the Assembly of North Carolina, and always as the leader of what may be called the constitutional party. In that body many of his most splendid speeches were made. He framed the Law establishing the present supreme court of the State: and the liberal basis upon which it is established, is to be ascribed to his zealous and efficient support. In 1828, he delivered a speech upon the currency of the State, which has been classed among his highest efforts. His defence of the Constitution of North Carolina, in 1831, will long be remembered. The constitution of the State is a venerable instrument. It came down to the present generation, from the sages of the revolution, and is loved and venerated in North Carolina for its very antiquity. It was a fit subject for the exhibition of his learning, eloquence, and patriotism, and those resources of his mind he poured forth with the most brilliant profusion.

Judge Gaston is now the junior member of the supreme court of North Carolina. It was in the practice of his profession, more than in the legislative hall, where he acquired his great reputation as an orator. He has been very remarkable for his steady adherence to the UNION, and has distinguished himself for his zealous opposition to the doctrine of nullification, as lately set forth by the South Carolina politicians.

Although Judge Gaston has been, throughout his life, busily engaged in the discharge of professional and legislative duties, he has yet found time, in the intervals of such labors, to keep pace with the literature of the day. It has been his custom, in riding the circuit of his courts, to take with him the last new publication, and to peruse it as he rode along the road, and he has frequently been aroused from the enchantment of Scott, or Irving, by the upsetting of his sulky. His habits of study have ever been intense, his habits of recreation, refined. His intercourse in the society of his friends is marked with great mildness, affability, and occasional conviviality. In the narration of an anecdote, especially a professional one, he is unrivalled, and his manner of conversation generally playful and easy.

Judge Gaston is eminently a domestic man, and has devoted much of his time to the religious and moral training of his children. He has been thrice married. On the 4th of September, 1803, he married Miss Susan Hay, (daughter of John Hay, Esq., of Fayetteville,) who died on the 20th of April, 1804. On the 6th of October, 1805, he married Hannah McClure, the only daughter of General McClure, and she died on the 12th of July, 1813, leaving one son and two daughters. In August, 1816, he again married Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of Doctor Charles Worthington, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and she too died, on the 26th of January, 1819, leaving two infant daughters.—On him thus devolved the sacred duty of educating and training up five infant children. In the discharge of this parental obligation he has amply repaid the debt of gratitude he owed his own mother, and in the fulfilment of the various duties of a citizen, he has proved himself worthy of a farther who sacrificed his life in the cause of his country.

SEDUCTION CASE.—*Heavy Damages Elizabeth Park vs. Hezekiah Lyon.*—This trial commenced at the Circuit Court, before Judge Edwards, on Tuesday, and did not terminate until 11 o'clock this morning, when the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff—damages four thousand five hundred dollars and costs.

The plaintiff resides at Saw Pitts, near Rye, Westchester county, and brought her action against the defendant, a ship owner, and master, resident in this city, for the seduction of her daughter, Dorcas W Park. The plaintiff's cause was ably conducted by Messrs. Staples, King, Radcliffe, and Hart, and the defendant was most powerfully and eloquently supported by Ogden Hoffman and David Graham, Esqrs.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Wyche, to suspend for a time the operations of the act prohibiting the circulation of due-bills and notes under $5. By Mr. Gavin, authorizing John Treadwell of Sampson, to erect a Gate at his Bridge.

The Resolution directing the distribution of the Military Tactics in the Governor's office—the Resolution in favor of J. McLean, and the bill giving further time for the paying in of entry money, were read the third time and ordered to be *enrolled*.

Thursday, Dec. 25.

Neither House sat to-day, being Christmas day.

Friday, Dec. 26.

Mr. Hogan submitted the following Resolution, which was read the first time:

Resolved, That if the right to instruct Senators in Congress exists in our form of Government, it belongs to the people in their sovereign capacity. They have a right to meet in their primary assemblies, to consider of great questions of national policy, to modify any instructions this Legislature may give to Senators in Congress, or to give new and different instructions, any thing this Legislature can do to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Speight, to secure to Needham Whitfield, of Lenoir, and those whom he may associate with him, the right of navigating the waters of Neuse River, from the town of Newbern and upwards.

Saturday, Dec. 27.

The Senate again took up the Resolutions of instruction to Mr. Mangum, the question pending being on their second reading.

The question being on the adoption of the first Resolution, it was decided in the affirmative—41 to 19.

On the question shall the remaining Resolutions be adopted, the vote stood as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Arrington, Baker, Brittain, Burns, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Dobson, Durham, Edmonston, Edwards of Person, Edwards of Warren, Ennett, Flynt, Flowers, Gavin, Hawkins, Holmes, Howell, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, Lockhart, Mebane, Montgomery of Orange, Moore, Moye of Greene, Staley, Speight, Spencer, Stephens, Wilder, Whitaker, Whitehurst—33.

Noes—Messrs. Barco, Bateman, Beard, Branch, Caldwell, Carson, Dowd, Fairly, Harrison, Hogan, Kendall, Klutts, Little, Lowry, McMillan, Mast, McQueen, McWilliams, Montgomery of Hertford, Moye of Pitt, Parker, Phelps, Sawyer, Sherard, Shipp, Wellborne, Wilson, Wyche—28.

Monday, Dec. 29.

The engrossed bill to appoint commissioners for the town of Clinton and for other purposes, passed its 1st reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate then entered upon the orders of the day, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill to make an appropriation for completing the capitol in the city of Raleigh, which, being read the second time, was ordered, on motion of Mr. Wellborn, to be referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Holmes, Edwards, Wilson, Montgomery, of Orange, and Sawyer, with instructions to inquire whether any alteration can be made in the plan of the capitol, which will require a less expenditure of public money to complete it, and what will be the probable cost of the building; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the bill defining and limiting the power of courts in inflicting punishments for contempts, was taken up, and, on its 3d reading, was rejected.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Moye of Pitt, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the petition referred to them, praying the passage of an act to alter the dividing line between the counties of Montgomery and Moore. Concurred in.

Mr. Lockhart presented a bill to incorporate the Northampton Manufacturing Company; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Hogan from the committee on the Judiciary, reported the following bills, which were read the first time and passed:—To amend the several acts heretofore passed to vest the right of electing sheriffs in the free white men of this State, and to prescribe the mode of their qualification—[Changes the mode of taking sheriff's bonds.] Amendatory of the usury laws—[Exempts persons lending at the rate of more than 6 per cent., from forfeiture or penalty, and entitles them to recover the principal, with 6 per cent. interest.] Supplemental to the several acts giving the Superior Courts exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of divorce—[Prescribes cases in which court shall grant divorces.]

Mr. Lockhart, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill in addition and supplemental to an act, passed in the year 1822, entitled "an act to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and to defray the contingent charges of government;" which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed. [It provides that a tax be levied of 25 cents on each wheel of carriages of pleasure, or for transporting persons; of 4 dollars on each practicing lawyer, physician and itinerant dentist; and of 10 per cent. on the estates of persons dying without lineal descendants.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Mr. Brandon presented a bill to authorise the appointment of two surveyors in the county of Anson.

The bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, chartered by the act of 1833, was read the second time; when Mr. Potter moved to strike out the first section of the bill; which motion was negatived by a vote of 70 to 54.

Friday, Dec. 26.

On motion of Mr. King,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation from the Literary Fund, for the purpose of draining a part of the Marsh or Swamp Lands now appropriated by law to the Literary Fund.

Resolved further, That said Committee be instructed to report a bill directing the manner in which said lands shall be disposed of when drained, and the purposes to which the proceeds shall be applied.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Guinn, to encourage the discovery of Mines in this State. By Mr. Clark, to authorise the several County Courts to appoint one or more Surveyors, in their discretion, for each County. By Mr. Jordan, to amend an act, passed in 1833, concerning market fees in Fayetteville.—By Mr. Lindsay, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Guilford.

Mr. Mathews moved that the Resolution heretofore offered by him, proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die*, on to-morrow, be now considered, which was refused by a vote of 59 to 49.

Saturday, Dec. 27.

Received from his Excellency the Governor, a communication, on the subject of providing a room for the accommodation of the Supreme Court; which was read and sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer it to a joint select Committee.

Mr. Kittrell, from the select Committee to whom was referred the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, reported an entire substitute for the said bill, which was accepted by the House. Mr. Outlaw then moved to strike out of said bill the clause providing for the election of Governor of the State by the free white men thereof; which was rejected by a vote of 94 to 35. Mr. Matthews moved to strike out the clause to continue Borough representation; which was decided in the negative by a vote of 68 to 60. Mr. Baker moved an amendment, authorizing the Convention to change the seat of Government; which was rejected by a vote of 108 to 19. Mr. Smallwood submitted an amendment providing that the election of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts be vested in the people; which was rejected by a vote of 103 to 22. Mr. Taylor submitted an amendment, providing that no lawyer, pleading under license, shall be a member of either branch of the Legislature; which was rejected by a vote of 111 to 20. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill the second time, and decided in the affirmative—66 to 64.

Monday, Dec. 29.

Mr. Henderson presented the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Wednesday:

Resolved, As the opinion of this General Assembly, That any act by which the Congress of the U. States shall give the public lands to the States in which they are situated, or any act by which the minimum price at which these lands are now sold shall be reduced, would seriously affect the prosperity of all the old States and do great injustice to those States by whom they were originally ceded to the Confederacy.

Resolved further, As the opinion of this General Assembly, That the public debt having been extinguished, and the object for which the cession of the respective portions of the public domain by the States which originally held them, having thus been accomplished, that such distribution of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union, as shall be proportioned to the respective sacrifices and expenditures incurred by them in support of the United States, or, at least, in proportion to their federal population.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Harris presented the following resolution:

Whereas a report is in circulation highly injurious to the reputation of Robert Potter, a sitting member from Granville county, and derogatory to the dignity of this House, touching his conduct since he took his seat as a member of this House:

Therefore Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed to investigate the matter, and report the facts to this House; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine persons on oath.

The said resolution was read and adopted, and Messrs. Poindexter, Dockery, Allison, Hoke and Dudley, appointed to constitute said committee.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Frink, a bill appointing commissioners to run and establish the boundary line between the Counties of Bladen and Columbus. By Mr. Ousby, to amend the charter of the Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company. These bills were read the first time and passed.

The House now took up the order of the day, being the resolutions introduced by Mr Craige declaring the office of Attorney General of this State *vacant;* when General Saunders appeared and was heard at the bar of the House in vindication of his right to hold the appointment; after which the House adjourned, without taking any question on the resolutions.

Tuesday, December 30.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Dudley, a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. By Mr. Barringer, prescribing in what manner copies of administration or returns of property of deceased persons in another State shall be read in evidence. By Mr. J. W. Guinn, giving the Superior Courts of Law exclusive original jurisdiction of all applications for divorces.

Mr. Kittrell moved that the House do now proceed to the orders of the day, being the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the resolutions declaring the office of Attorney General *vacant;* which was agreed to by a vote of 68 to 60; and, after a discussion of considerable length, in which Messrs. Craige, R. H. Alexander, Graham, Manly, Outlaw, Haywood and Bragg participated, the resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate, for concurrence—yeas 68, nays 53.

Ayes—Messrs. Albritton, R. H. Alexander, G. H. Alexander, Bell, Blatchford, Blalock, Boddie, Bray, Brummell, Bynum, Byrum, Clement, Clark, Coor, Craige, Crump, Devenport, Deyton, Dockery, Fitzrandolph, Fleming, Foreman, Foushee, Fort, Gorrell, Harper, Harris, Henderson, W. Horton, J. Horton, Howard, Irion, Kenan, King, Lee, Lilly, Lindsay, Locke, Long, Loudermilk, Lyon, Maclin, Manly, Manney, Martin, Mullen, Monk, McCleese, McLean, McNeill, McPherson, Norcom, Ousby, Perkins, Powell, Sloan, Smallwood, J. L. Smith, Swanner, Taylor, Tomlinson, Tillett, Wadsworth, Walker, Watson, Welch, Williams of Greene, Williams of Richmond—68.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Baker, Barringer, Battle, Bragg, Braswell, Brown, Cansler, Carter, Cotton, Daniel, Davis, Frink, Graham, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwyn, Hamrick, Hawkins, Harrison, Hartly, Haywood, Henry, Hill, Hoolder, Hutcheson, R. Jones, W. Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kittrell, Latham, Marsteller, McRacken, Outlaw, Perry, Poindexter, Potts, Register, Roebuck, Rush, Slade, G. Smith, S. Smith, Stockard, Tatham, Waugh, Weaver, Whitfield, Willey, Jacob Williams, Williamson, Witcher, Ziglar—53.

The Legislature.—On Wednesday, 31st ult. in *Senate*, the bill making an appropriation of $75,000, for the completion of the Capitol in this city, was finally passed, 31 to 28, and ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution from the Commons, for an adjournment of the two Houses, was laid on the table.

In the *Commons*, the Convention bill passed its third reading, 66 to 62, and was ordered to be engrossed.—*Ral. Standard.*

The bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, passed its second reading in the House of Commons, on Saturday, by a vote of 66 to 64; and on yesterday, it passed its last reading in that House—66 to 62. It is believed it will also pass the Senate.

The resolutions, submitted by Mr. Craige, declaring the office of Attorney General vacant, were adopted in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, by a vote of 68 to 53, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. On Wednesday, Gen. Saunders *resigned* the said office.

The following gentlemen have been elected Trustees of the University: William A. Graham, Henry S. Clarke, Owen Holmes, and P. W. Kittrell, Esqrs.

It will be seen that a resolution passed in the House of Commons on Monday, proposing that the Legislature adjourn *sine die* on Monday next. It is believed, however, that the two Houses will not be able to get through the business before them until about Monday week.—*Raleigh Star.*

Councillors of State.—The following gentlemen, all approved members of "*the* Party," have been elected Councillors of State for the ensuing year, the whole Ticket being an original one, with the exception of Mr. Skinner, viz:—Peter H. Dillard, of Rockingham, George Williamson, of Caswell, Henry Skinner, of Perquimons, Daniel Turner, of Warren, Allen Rogers, sen. of Wake, Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville, and William S. Ashe, of New-Hanover county.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.

Gentlemen,—I have noticed a paragraph in the "Standard," which might impose on the credulity of some of its distant readers, if permitted to pass unnoticed. It is this:

"The Senate were in session until 2 o'clock on yesterday morning! The friends of the Resolutions using every means of conciliation, and proffering every honorable mode of compromise; but the opposition obstinately persisted in opposing a settlement of the question, by frivolous motions and unmeaning harangues. It is thus they are defeating all wholesome legislation, and bringing shame upon the councils of the State! A heavy responsibility rests upon them, for which they will have to answer to their country and to their constituents!"

Now, Sirs, the facts in the case alluded to, are simply these: Just before dark, on Wednesday last, one of the oldest members of the Senate, and certainly the oldest republican of the body, rose from his seat and respectfully stated that he had a particular desire to be heard on the political resolutions then under consideration, before the vote was taken; that he was old and could not read his notes by candle light, and was consequently constrained to move an adjournment. This pathetic appeal a *magnanimous* majority thought proper to refuse. This venerable gentleman having been in the Legislature when it was found necessary to resist the encroachments of the Federal Government, under the elder Adams, many of the Senators had a particular desire to hear him. He was advised, therefore, to go to his room and refresh himself; and that his friends would continue in session until the succeeding day, when he could exercise his constitutional right in day light. It is due to the majority to say, that they disclaimed any intention of entirely precluding any one from delivering his sentiments on the subject, alleging that they could do so on the third reading of the resolutions; but as the passage of any question its second reading, has always been considered as virtually settling the question, members, who had not said a word on the subject, disliked to be placed in the attitude of debating a question already decided. Soon after the controversy commenced, a compromise was seriously urged on the majority. A recess for that purpose was moved by the minority on various occasions; they repeatedly asked for any portion of time the majority might choose to grant for the purpose of endeavouring to effect a compromise, but were invariably refused by the majority, until a few of them, about 3 o'clock A. M. *magnanimously* consented to give us what we first asked for, an adjournment. I have nothing to do with the editor of the Standard. It is presumed he considers it his duty to obey the will of his employers. If any gentleman of the Senate, however, should have the idle curiosity to inquire who it is that thus pronounces the above paragraph false in all its essential bearings—why, you may tell them.

ONE OF THE MINORITY.

The resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, finally passed the Senate on Saturday last, by a majority of *five*—three of the Senators being absent. Thus have a small majority been induced to *obey* ORDERS; but it yet remains to be seen whether the people of North Carolina will thus tamely acknowledge their allegiance to that corrupt and tyrannical *junto*, known by the title of the Albany Regency. We predict that they will not.

An attempt has been made to saddle the opponents of the resolutions with the blame of their having occupied so much of the time of the Legislature, and caused so much expense to the State. The slightest attention to the proceedings of the two Houses on the subject, will convince any one of the injustice of this charge. Every honorable effort that could be devised, was made to lay the resolutions on the table, and thereby avoid the waste of time and treasure, and the distracting influence on the councils of the State, which the contest was likely to occasion; but the friends of the measure were inexorable, and nothing could dissuade them from their determination to urge them upon the Legislature. They knew that a long debate would be the consequence; but they pushed them forward. On them, therefore, rests the responsibility of bringing it on; and it cannot be denied that they have borne their part in the discussion. With these facts before them, those who opposed the instruction have nothing to fear from the decision of a candid and impartial people.

One thing, however, is perfectly certain *now*, that by no class of individuals is the introduction of the resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, so much regretted, as by the leaders of the *soi-disant* "democratic party."—Not because they are calculated to bring disgrace upon the State; nor because of the time and money consumed in the consideration of them. No such thing! Considerations of that character never enter into the minds of those whose eager eyes are directed only to the "spoils of victory."—They set out to shew that the State was in the hands of the great magician; and what is the result? A bare majority of each House has been induced, by a system of drilling hitherto unknown in this Southern State "of steady habits," to sustain the instructions. Unfortunately, however, accurate calculation shews that the majority in the Senate represent *a minority*, by 7000, of the federal population of the State, and a still smaller proportion of our free citizens.

We repeat, that to the leaders of the party, this developement is the subject of painful concern; and the mortification of the two or three who fancied they were voting to put Mr. Mangum *out* and themselves *in* the Senate, is deep and visible.—*Raleigh Star.*

Whig Associations.—The recommendation of "SYDNEY" in the last Register, to the opponents of the present mad Administration to form *State Right Societies* or *Whig Associations*, deserves the serious consideration of every individual who values the permanency of our Republican Institutions. We believe it is the only effectual way of counteracting the baleful influence of the venal Presses which are now ramified through the country.—*Raleigh Register.*

Alabama.—Resolutions requesting the Hon. Gabriel Moore to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, have passed the House of Representatives of Alabama by a vote of 57 to 26. Their adoption by the Senate is considered very doubtful.

Resolutions, nominating Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, to the Presidency, were also recently introduced in the House of Representatives. A motion was made to postpone them indefinitely, which was lost by a large majority. They were then ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Monday last.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

On Saturday the President of the United States sent to the House of Representatives, in answer to a call made for it by that body, a mass of Correspondence between the Representatives of France and the United States, in this city and at Paris, concerning the delay on the part of France to provide for the payment of the indemnity stipulated by the Treaty of 1831, with the United States. The papers are voluminous; and though the paramount importance of the subject, in the aspect in which it has been presented to Congress, will justify the publication of the whole of them as early as practicable, we cannot promise them entire for some days. Meantime, we have thought we should perform an acceptable service to our readers, by selecting from the mass those letters which serve to shew the actual position occupied by the two Governments, at the moment the Annual Message of the President of the United States was transmitted to Congress; and we have, therefore, copied the last letters transmitted by our Minister in France, as having passed between him and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the reply of the Secretary of State of the United States, expressing the views of the Executive on that subject.

We submit it to the judgment of every honest reader, after the perusal of these documents, whether there has been such a demonstration of bad faith, on the part of the French Government, as to call for the extreme measures of legislation recommended to Congress, in reference to this question, by the President of the United States. If we had room, also, to publish the debates in the French Chamber of Deputies on the subject, we think that scarcely a doubt could rest upon the minds of any of our readers.

Mr. Livingston to Count de Rigny.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, Aug. 3, 1834.

SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 31st July, in answer to mine of the 25th and 29th of the same month. When this communication shall be submitted to the President, he will doubtless be gratified at the renewed assurance it contains of a sincere desire to procure a speedy and faithful execution, on the part of France, of the stipulations contained in the treaty. But I cannot, and ought not in candor to conceal my persuasion, that he will feel great surprise and regret, when he looks in vain in that communication for a repetition of the assurances given by M. Serurier, as to the time at which the law for executing the treaty will be submitted to the Chambers. This disappointment will be the greater, because, in my note of the 29th, I drew the attention of your Excellency to that subject, by a quotation from the letter of M. Serurier to the Secretary of State, which, the President will naturally think, required particular notice. As the extent of this engagement of His Majesty's Minister at Washington does not seem to be duly appreciated, and the effects it produced may not be fully known, it will be proper that I should enter into some development of both.—Your Excellency is doubtless aware of the circumstance, that my despatches announcing the rejection of the law arrived in the United States in the first week in May, but those despatches also stated, that a fast sailing vessel would be sent with instructions to M. Serurier, to make some explanations on the subject. In ordinary cases, it would have been deemed a duty in the President, to have informed Congress of the change, which this refusal of the Chamber was calculated to produce in the relations between the two countries. But he was anxious to prevent any measure that might increase the irritation naturally felt by the nation, and the Minister of France was assured that no message would be sent to Congress until the arrival of his instructions. By an unusually long passage, these did not arrive until a month after the rejection of the law had been known in the United States; and finally, the 3d of June, M. Serurier made the promised explanation, and gave the assurance to which I once more pray your Excellency's particular attention, "Le Gouvernement du Roi," (he says) "y fera, Monsieur, tout son loyal et Constitutionnel effort, et tout ce que sa perseverante persuation de la justice et des advantages mutuels du traite vous au orisent a attendre de lui. Son intention est, en outre, de faire tout ce que notre Constitution permet, pour approcher autant que possible l'epoque de la presentation nouvelle de la loi rejettee." It cannot have escaped your attention, sir, that the only limitation designated for the presentation of the law, is that prescribed by the Constitution. The words are express: "Every thing permitted by the Constitution is to be done to hasten the period of presenting the law." Now, whatever doubts might exist as to the presentation of the law, at the preparatory session, none, it would appear, are entertained, that the charter would permit the convocation of the Chambers, at a day early enough to convey the result of their deliberation to the President, before the meeting of Congress. It was thus that the promise of M. Serurier was understood at Washington, and the President acted upon this understanding of it, when he made it the basis of his resolution to forbear any communication to Congress at the then session. This resolution, and this motive for it, are unequivocally expressed in Mr. McLane's answer to M. Serurier's note.

I am directed by my instructions, to be candid and explicit in all my communications. This course cannot, I am sure, but be as agreeable to His Majesty's Government, as it is to my inclinations. I am bound, therefore, in this spirit of frankness to declare that, although the utmost reliance is placed on the assurances of His Majesty's ministers, and that not a doubt is entertained of the sincerity of their desire to procure the means of executing the treaty, yet it does not appear that they appreciate the importance of the subject at its just value. The obligation of the treaty is acknowledged; it is confessed that the public faith is pledged for the payment of sums of money due now for nearly three years; it is not denied that the U. States have with fidelity and promptness, executed their part of the treaty, and that they have shewn the utmost forbearance and moderation, under circumstances of a nature to create great excitement. In this state of things something more would seem to be required than the general assurances, that the earliest day would be taken to satisfy the demands of justice, and redeem the pledged faith of the nation. It might be expected that the personal convenience of the members of the legislature, or even some degree of national interest, ought to give way to the strong exigencies of such a case. It cannot escape the observation of your Excellency, that, in a certain solution of the question, ulterior questions may arise, which will give additional gravity to the subject.

I have submitted these reflections, in order that nothing may be omitted on my part, to shew the light in which this matter is viewed by my Government; and in the hope that a reconsideration of the circumstances may produce a different result, and enable me to inform the President, that His Majesty's Government have decided that the importance of this case will justify them in making an exception in its favor to the ordinary course of proceeding, and that it will be submitted to the Legislature, at such an early day, as may enable the President to announce, that his confidence in the justice of the French nation has been justified by the event.

I pray your Excellency to receive the renewed assurance, &c. ED. LIVINGSTON.

[TRANSLATION.]

Count de Rigny to Mr. Livingston.

PARIS, August 7th, 1834.

Sir: I have received the letter with which you honored me on the 4th instant, in reply to mine of July 31st. While you acknowledge (appreciez) the sincere assurances which I had the happiness again to express to you, that it was the intention of the King's Government to spare no efforts towards producing an entire and satisfactory conclusion of the affair of the Treaty signed on the 4th of July, 1831, you seem, sir, to fear that the President of the United States might not find in those same assurances confirmation of that which His Majesty's Minister in Washington made, in his note of the *projet de loi* for the execution of the Convention would be again presented to the Chambers. On reading over Mr. Serurier's note, I am unable, I confess, to find in it any engagement or expression which is at variance with what I have had the honor to communicate to you myself.

The King's Minister at Washington has certainly said nothing inconsistent with truth, when he spoke of our disposition to do all that the Constitution would permit, in order to hasten the period for the presentation of the rejected bill. But you are aware that the execution of this plan is subordinate to considerations not to be lost sight of for the sake of the very end, which both Governments are anxious to attain; and Mr. Serurier cannot have meant any thing else in that part of his note, which has thus been particularly regarded at Washington (dont on a cru devoir prendre acte a Washington.) You know, sir, the motives which would prevent the presentation to the Chambers of the *projet de loi* respecting the Convention of 1831, during the Session which will be immediately prorogued.

Reasons equally peremptory, and equally clear, would forbid assembling the Chambers before Winter, for the special purpose of voting on this question, and it is with regret I repeat, that we find ourselves unable to accede to the desire of the President of the United States on this point. But besides the impossibility of keeping the Chambers together at a time of a year, during which parliamentary labors are habitually suspended, and when the Deputies already appear impatient to return to their homes, there is another consideration more particularly applying to the Treaty of 1831, the importance of which cannot have escaped your attention. Placed as you are in a situation to judge of every thing here which could have relation to the question, you must have been convinced with what circumspection (menagemens) it has to be treated before the Legislature, and the public; and your own observation on this point must have enabled you to appreciate the system of prudence and procrastination *(adjournment)* which the King's Government had prescribed for itself. These precautions are equally necessary and proper at present, and without entering here into details, the want of which your own penetration may easily supply, it is to be doubted, I must say, whether in the actual state of things an untimely (anticipee) assembling of the Chambers for the purpose of securing by their assent the execution of the Treaty of 1831, would produce those advantages which are at Washington expected from such a course. After these explanations, in which your Government will, I flatter myself, discern as much frankness as there is in the communications which it has instructed you to make *(prescrites)* I repeat that, as soon as the Chambers can be assembled, the *projet de loi* which they discussed in their last Session will be one of the first subjects presented to them; and this new delay, I hope, will be far from injuring the prospect of success of an affair in which the assistance of time has already been usefully invoked.

The King's Government, which has just received, with Mr. Serurier's dispatches, the note of the First Secretary of State of the Union in reply to the communications of that Envoy, is sincerely affected by the confidence of the President in the loyalty of its promises. The moderation of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic of the United States is a new testimonial of the nobleness of his character, and of the enlightened principles, by which his policy is guided. He will continue, we doubt not, to display in this business a spirit of wisdom, and reconciliation, well calculated to second our efforts, for a successful termination of the affair, and he must be well persuaded that the French Government, as it comprehends the extent of its engagements, will fulfil them with that good faith which presides over all its actions.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high consideration, your most humble and obedient servant

DE RIGNY.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Livingston.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 6th November, 1834.

SIR: Your despatches and those of Mr. Barton, to No. 56, inclusively, have been received, with copies of your correspondence with the Government of France to the 7th of August, on the subject of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. I have the President's direction to express his approbation of your conduct, his regret at the indisposition that has rendered a temporary absence from Paris necessary, and his hope that a speedy restoration to health will have enabled you to resume your post before this communication can reach France. It is especially desirable that you should be in Paris, that the Government of the U. States may be apprised, at the earliest possible hour, not only of the final determination of the question of appropriating the funds for the execution of the treaty, but of every indication of opinion relative thereto in the administration, or in the Legislative Chambers.

It is not the wish of the President that you should urge again the propriety of a called session of the Chambers. His just expectations have been made known and disregarded. He has been disappointed. The causes assigned by Count de Rigny are not satisfactory to him. The President did not rely on Mr. Serurier's assurances of the *disposition* of the administration of France to hasten, by all constitutional means, the presentation of the law to the new Chambers—he relied upon the solemn assurances of the Minister of France, that it was the *intention* of the administration to use all constitutional efforts for that object—an intention, it seems, not to be executed, until the exercise of the constitutional power of the King in that regard, is entirely compatible with the personal convenience of the individuals composing the Legislative branch of the Government. Personal convenience public functionaries must disregard, when duty requires the performance of an act of justice. In construing M. Serurier's note of the 5th of June last, it is by substituting disposition for intention that the Count de Rigny is enabled to persuade himself that there is nothing in the course prescribed to itself by the Government of France inconsistent with those declarations contained in it, upon which the President took upon himself the high responsibility of omitting immediately to communicate to Congress the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of the law appropriating funds for the execution of the treaty, and to recommend at the same time to that body the measures, in his judgment, proper to be adopted on that most unexpected event. It may not be inexpedient, before the assemblage of the next Legislature, to make Count de Rigny sensible of the source of the error into which he has fallen; and that the President could not, without disregarding the plain import of simple language, have anticipated the course that has been decided upon.

Leaving the whole matter to the increased responsibility of France, the President will place the subject in its just light before Congress at the opening of the session, and await with tranquil confidence the result of the action of the Legislative functionaries of France, and of the U. States.

I am sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

From the Charleston Mercury.

We beg leave to call the attention of those who are disposed to countenance the *President* in his hostility to that benevolent power France, to the following facts referred to by *Mr. Madison*, in a Speech delivered in the Convention of Virginia, in 1788. "Let us, (said Mr. Madison,) recollect our conduct to that country from which we have received the most friendly aid. How have we dealt by that benevolent ally, France? Have we complied with our most sacred obligations to that Nation? Have we paid the interest punctually, from year to year? Is not the interest accumulating, and not a shilling is discharged of the principal? The magnanimity and forbearance of that [illegible] monarch are so great, that he has not called upon us for his claims, even in his own distress of necessity. This sir, is an additional motive to increase our exertions."

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2[illegible]

By the packet ship George Washington, Capt. Holdridge, we have received Liverpool papers to November 23d, and Liverpool papers to the 24th, both inclusive.

The news is important, both politically and commercially. Since the date of previous advices there had been a rise in cotton, amounting to full three farthings per pound. A Tory Ministry has in part been formed in England, with Lord WELLINGTON at its head. This event being wholly unexpected, has produced a strong sensation throughout the kingdom, and given rise to various public demonstrations, but, from what we can gather, there was no immediate prospect of violence. The fact is, a great majority of the Whigs were disgusted with their late Ministry, and felt no great reluctance in seeing it ousted. But perhaps they will not be so well pleased to see a Tory Administration in its place. Much, however, will depend upon the policy which "His Grace" intends to pursue. If, learning wisdom by experience, he should adapt himself to the new condition of things, and fall in with the current of salutary reform, his Administration might be not only popular, but eminently useful.

A new French Ministry has been formed with the Duke de Treviso (Marshal Mortier) at its head, and embracing most of the members of the cabinet as it existed previous to the appointment of the Duke of Bassano.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued from the 25th of November to the 18th of December.

It is stated in a Liverpool paper, that on the news of the formation of the Basque Ministry reaching Talleyrand, he immediately sent in his resignation as Ambassador to the Court of London.

There is no news of importance either from Spain or Portugal.

THE MINISTRY.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—A whole week has elapsed since the Melbourne Ministry was peremptorily dismissed by the King; yet, singular as may appear, though the newspapers teem with speculations and reasonings on the subject, the world is just about as wise to-day as it was on Monday, touching the proximate cause of the Royal Act. The *Spectator* of the 22d says: "From the information we can gather, by perusing different versions given by our contemporaries who are supposed to be in the confidence of the ousted Ministers or those who hope to succeed them, we are led to conclude, either that the King acted upon *a sudden impulse—a caprice resolve*; or, that he merely seized what he considered a favorable opportunity of executing a *plan previously determined on.*"

FROM THE TIMES.

When the Ministers delivered up their seals the King was very gracious to all of them except Brougham, with whom the interview was brief and cold. To Lord Melbourne his Majesty was particularly kind in his expressions.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Nothing has yet been determined on respecting the arrangements of the Administration; and however ingenious may be speculations on the subject, we have the strongest grounds for asserting that, until the return of Robert Peel, no one can pretend to say who will be the men, or what are to be the measures, of the new Government. In the mean time, the Duke of Wellington has stepped forward, and has volunteered to occupy with his own person all the important posts of the Ministry, and to maintain them at all hazards. His Grace is now Secretary of State for the Home Department, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and on Monday, when the new Treasury Commission will have been issued, the Duke of Wellington will also be First Lord of the Treasury; the other Lords are to be the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Maryborough, Sir John Beckett, and Mr. Planta.

It is admitted on all hands, that the Duke regards Sir Robert Peel as the only hope of Toryism; and that his Grace and his immediate personal staff will yield with unconditional submission to the will of the Right Hon. Baronet, if he should undertake to form a Government—a matter, however, which seems by no means certain to those who know that he has more than once, with a supercilious coolness, disclaimed all community of feeling with what is used to be called his own party.

THE CRISIS.—What Ireland will do is not known. It was proclaimed at the meeting held yesterday at the Corn Exchange. That meeting, it will be found, was attended by several of the Irish members, and by Reformers of various shades of sentiment. It included many prominent repealers and anti-repealers. There was, however, one opinion—one determination. All agreed, pledged themselves, to bury the past, as far as connected with controversy or discussion, in oblivion, and to unite, heart and hand, for the single subject of defeating the audacious attempts to force upon the country the baleful domination of a Tory Government. The principal resolutions were moved by Mr. O'Connell.

Dublin Morning Reg. Nov. 22.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Nov. 22.—From the appearance of the market at the close of last week it was evident that we should have a good deal doing this week, and at higher prices; and although the unlooked for change of ministry did for a moment, on Monday, damp this expectation, confidence was speedily resumed, and since Tuesday has been more strongly manifested. Speculators have come forward with less reserve, and the ma-

has closed healthy, at an advance of ⅛d to ¼d lb. on American description, and rather better ces for Brazil. Speculators have taken 17,000 erican and 250 Surat. The import is 2,649 s, and the sales are 31,830 bags, viz: 250 Sea nd, 10d to 13d, 20 stained do. 15d, 11,630 eds 8¾d to 10¾d, 5,750 New Orleans 8¾d to d, 8,010 Alabama, &c. 8¾d to 10d. A spirited very animated demand has been experienced cotton to-day, both from the trade and specula- The sales amount to nearly 10,000 bales, at dvance of full ¼d per lb. on the prices of yes- ay, about 6000 of which have been on specu- on.

Speaking of the French news, which, with interesting news from England, will be nd in the preceding columns, the New k American says: "We have examined the extracts from Paris copied into the glish papers, and find no reference what- r to our affairs as exercising any influ- e upon the choice or change of Ministers, ich seems to have resulted solely from the *ect immuable* of the King, that however n might be changed, the system, which is system, should not be."

The present Lord High Chancellor of G. tain (Lord Lyndhurst) is a native of Bos- Mass. He left Boston with his father e late Sir John Copley) the day preceding battle of Lexington, which circumstance ed their family property from confiscation. e land below the Hancock estate on Bea- street, now occupied by some of the st splendid private residences in the U- n, belonged to the Copley family. The ow of the late Gardiner Greene, of Bos- is sister to Lord Lyndhurst.

Mercantile.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON.

The Far West.—We have more than once erted to the necessity of a liberal system internal Improvements in *Virginia* and *th Carolina*, to avert the emigration of r people, and develope the resources of country. Every moment the conviction omes stronger that something should be e. We noticed a few days since a col- of twelve families from the vicinity of bern who were about to migrate to the West; and we regret to learn that the is still moving westwardly. The state hings has so long remained without a fa- rable change, that the merest accident firms the desponding farmer in his reso- on to leave his ancient home, and to seek e distant west, a more propitious abid- place. A letter just received by us from ealthy and highly intelligent planter of North Carolina thus speaks:

"The late Freshet on the Roanoke, and the in- gence which is daily reaching me, of the great ess which attends the enterprize of my friends and acquaintances who have gone South West, has induced me to leave the old North State; *and be- cause too, I find there is no hope of any thing like improvement likely to result from the measures of our Legislature.*"

While we admit there is just ground of censure against the Legislature of North Carolina, in common with all the Southern States, yet we say to our friend—*Hold on!* The day is breaking. He has remained through the night, and will he fly the morn- ing sun? We conjure him—we conjure all who think of leaving the "old North State" to banish the resolution forever. We point to the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road as the bow in the heavens." That its com- pletion will found a new æra to Carolina and Southern Virginia there can be no doubt, and as we ventured to predict long since, Rail Road will be the parent stem which will put forth its branches in every direc- tion. The meeting which we publish below, is a cheering omen of a bright result, and we urge our friends in Carolina, if they re- gard their own prosperity, if they have any affection for their ancient commonwealth, to cherish the good work before them.

FROM THE EDENTON (N. C.) GAZETTE.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Chow- an County, held at Walton's X Roads on Saturday 29th in pursuance of previous notice, to take into consideration the expediency of a Rail Road from Edenton to Suffolk, Wm. H. Elliott was called to the chair, and Everard Garrett appointed Secretary.

On motion it was resolved, That a *Rail Road ex- tending from Edenton to Suffolk* would contribute to the prosperity of this section of the State parti- cularly, and that of North Carolina generally.

Resolved, That our representatives in the Gene- ral Assembly of the State be instructed to vote for all measures which may be deemed necessary for the construction of such a road by individual con- tribution.

Resolved, That we do earnestly recommend to our fellow citizens of this and the adjoining coun- ties to assemble in their primary capacity and give public expression of their opinions on this import- ant subject.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and sent to the Edenton Gazette for publication.

WM. H. ELLIOTT, *Chairman.*
EVERARD GARRETT, *Secretary.*

New Year.—Who can see a new year dawn upon him without being better for the re- spect—without making sundry wise re- solutions (for *any* reflections on this subject must be comparatively wise ones) on the path he is about to take towards the goal of well being? Every first of January that we arrive at is an imaginary mile-stone on the turnpike track of human life—at once a rest- ing place for thought and meditation, and a starting point for fresh exertion in the per- formance of our journey. The man who is not at least *propose to himself* to be bet- ter *this* year than he was the last, must be either very good or very bad indeed.—And to *propose* to be better, is something; nothing else, it is an acknowledgment of need to be so—which is the first step towards amendment. But in fact to pro- mise to one's self to do well, is in some sort to do well, positively; for there is no such thing as a stationary point in human endeav- or. He who is not worse to-day, than he was yesterday, is better; and he who is not better, is worse. The very name of Janua- ry—from JANUS—*two faced*—"looking be- fore and after"—indicates the reflective propensities which she encourages, and which, when duly exercised, cannot fail to lead to good.—*Raleigh Register.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1835.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Jan. 4, 1835.

This has been a week of unusual interest in the Legislature.

In the first place, the House of Commons having decided that there was a vacancy in the office of Attorney General, the incum- bent, *R. M. Saunders*, without waiting for the action of the Senate, resigned his situa- tion. On Friday, *J. R. J. Daniel*, a member of the House of Commons from Halifax, and a zealous supporter "of the powers that be" was elected to fill the vacancy by a decided majority over Gen. Iredell, that gentleman not having commanded the entire opposition vote even. I understand that at a Caucus of "the party" previous to the election (for all their measures are decided on in conclave) the successful candidate and Mr. Haywood were nominated to ascertain their respective strength, and the former out polled him greatly.

Robert Potter, of notorious fame, has been EXPELLED from his seat in the House of Commons, by a vote of 62 to 52, for an un- ceremonious removal of the deposites. It seems from the report of the Committee, that he lost a considerable sum at cards with an individual by the name of *Cotton* from Anson, and after losing it, snatched the roll of bills from the table where *Cotton* had dis- played it, and made off with the amount, having drawn first a Pistol and then a Knife to make good his retreat. I understand that *Potter* says that it is no disgrace to be ex- pelled by the *present* Legislature.

I congratulate you, on the favorable pros- pect of an adjustment of the vexed question of Convention. The bill for taking the sense of the people on the subject, as you are ap- prized, passed the Commons by *two* votes. On Saturday, after devoting the whole day to its consideration, the Senate passed it by *one* vote majority, Messrs. Speight, Mebane and Burns, of the East, supporting it. The Senate however, made sundry important a- mendments to the bill, which must necessa- rily be passed upon again by the lower House, and in the event of a disagreement, if a com- promise cannot be effected, why, of course, "chaos will come again." But I hope for the best, and my *hopes* are stronger than my *fears*. Your Senator voted for the bill, but contrary to my expectations, the New Hanover Senator voted against it.

The bill appropriating $75,000 for the completion of the Capitol, which has passed the Senate, is pending in the House of Com- mons, and I consider its ultimate fate as i- dentified with the Convention bill.

The Legislature will adjourn sometime during the present week, and I hope I may never "look upon its like again."

A letter from another correspondent states as one of the amendments made by the Se- nate to the Convention Bill, a provision leav- ing the Borough Representation to the dis- cretion of the Convention. The writer ex- presses the opinion that the members from the Boroughs will not support the bill with such a provision, and of course that it can- not pass the House. We shall deeply regret the failure of the bill for such a cause, though we do think that the commerce of the State should be represented in the Legislature by individuals taken directly from the towns in which it is carried on. It is a great inter- est, and will become more and more impor- tant, and the necessity for its representation more and more apparent. We sincerely hope that some satisfactory arrangement will yet be made, and that the bill will finally pass. Every consideration of State policy demands it. Justice demands it.

The same writer says, "We have before the House resolutions expressive of the con- dition upon which the public domain of the States was ceded to the General Govern- ment, viz. for the purpose of enabling the Government to extinguish the national debt, and declaring the surplus, after accomplish- ing the object for which the lands were ced- ed, to be the property of the *States*. These resolutions were considered yesterday in the House, without taking the question.—The subject elicited quite an interesting de- bate, in which the *knowing ones* of the dom- inant party exhibited many strong symptoms of disquietude. This question will test the purity of all. The Resolutions will doubt- less pass.

"You will have learnt, ere this, the resig- nation of the Attorney General, in conse- quence of the vote of the House against him. He made at the bar of the House, quite a learned and able defence, which was replied to by Mr. Craige, the mover of the resolu- tions. The discussion upon the whole was conducted with decorum. Mr. Craige, how- ever, in noticing some allusions of the At- torney General in reference to its being a party movement, denied the charge, and took occasion to remark, that the assertion of a correspondent in the North Carolina Journal, stating the resolutions to be the off- spring of party spirit, was as false as it was infamous. What the remarks of the Jour- nal's correspondent are, I do not know, not having seen them.

"We shall either adjourn on Saturday next, or the Monday following.

We have been indebted to the politeness of the Hon. Mr. Deberry, for numerous Pub- lic Documents since the commencement of the present session of Congress.

The intelligence from England and France, which will be found in our columns to-day, is highly interesting, both politically and commercially.

In consequence of the rise of cotton in Li- verpool, the article rose here from one to two cents. A lot of about 100 bales was sold at auction on Thursday at 15 62½.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr Hale: Annexed you will find a statement of the result of the Election held yesterday for Ma- gistrate of Police and Town Commissioners. Al- though many means were resorted to by the Jack- son-Van Burenites to sow discord among our ranks, yet sir, we triumphed by respectable majorities. Their "Union Ticket," with the name of our res- pectable representative "James Seawell," as Ma- gistrate of Police, was too shallow an artifice not to be understood. The selection of two gentlemen, known as firm and decided Whigs, was too paltry a bait to lure the friends of "the Constitution and the Laws" We met them, and the result proves another decided Whig victory. What will the Editors of the Journal say now relative to the strength of parties in this place?

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2.	William Nott	166
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7.	James Millar	165

OPPOSITION OR JACKSON.

	Thos. N. Cameron, M. P.	136
1.	Sampson Boon	139
2.	*James Baker	130
3.	Joseph Arey	138
4.	John Campbell	137
5.	John M. Strong	139
6.	*Joshua Carmon	300
7.	James Kyle	129

*Whigs.

Mr. Seawell has been prevented by his official duties, from preparing his 8d letter in time for this paper. He will furnish it for publication in our next.

Snow.—The ground was covered with snow yesterday morning, for the first time this season.

In Washington City, last week, there fell the deepest snow that is remembered. On level places the depth was 20 inches. A de- rangement of the Northern mails is one of the effects. We have not received a mail North of Richmond since Saturday last.

One of the evils of the mal-administration of the Post Office Department, coming home to the business of our town and several neigh- boring counties, is the entire discontinuance of a mail of any kind between this place and Wadesborough, by way of Rockingham. It is an important route, and has heretofore been considered of consequence enough to justify a stage twice a week. Suddenly, it is deprived of a mail at all; not even a horse mail is permitted; (a horse, by the way, could not carry the mail, it is so large.)—The remedy provided by the wisdom of the Department, is, to send the mail for those towns, from Fayetteville to Cheraw, and then back to Wadesborough and Rocking- ham. So that our friends in the large and wealthy counties of Anson and Richmond, can only hear from the doings of the Nation- al and State Legislatures, through South Ca- rolina. Remonstrances against this gross injustice, have, we understand, been for- warded from those Counties, and another will in a day or two be presented to the citi- zens of this place for signatures; after the receipt of which we hope it will be in the power of the Representative of this District to effect a renewal of the mail facilities at least, if not of the stage.

Congress.—The interruption of the mails by the snow storm deprives us of regular in- telligence from Washington. Up to the date of our last accounts, however, the proceed- ings were quite uninteresting. The time of the House is chiefly occupied with a bill fix- ing the pay of Officers of the Navy, and with a resolution in relation to the Maine Boundary Question.

Mr. Adams was, by appointment of the two Houses, to deliver a Eulogy on the char- acter of Lafayette on Wednesday last.

A letter from Washington says, "The Administration Committee on the Post Of- fice affairs, finding, it would seem, that bad begun, and worse remain behind, have de- termined to postpone making any report for the present! They have obtained leave to sit for the Session!! Recrimination of no common character is bandied forth by the subalterns. All is *confessedly wrong in the department!* the President, in person, hav- ing lately gone there, to admonish these gentry, either to stop their bickerings, and make out a justification for their conduct, or they must prepare for dismissal.

Crackers.—We have received a Commu- nication calling the attention of the Police to the practice of firing Crackers about the streets and yards of the town, "by boys and men." It may perhaps answer the purpose of the writer to direct the notice of the pro- per authorities to the danger arising from this absurd custom, and to ask them, in the language of our correspondent, if there is not a law of the Town, attaching a severe pen- alty to this offence? And whether it is not their duty to see it enforced?

The South Carolina College is about to be revived. Gov. McDuffie, in his first Message to the Legislature, says, "An in- vestigation has resulted in a most thorough conviction, founded upon information deriv- ed from authentic sources in every quarter of the State, that the Faculty of the College have become so generally obnoxious to our fellow citizens on the score of the supposed religious heresies of some of them, and of the relaxation of moral and general disci- pline; and have so irrecoverably lost the pub- lic confidence as suitable persons to guard the morals, and mould the opinions of the rising generation, as to render a radical re- form and thorough reorganization of the in- stitution, a measure of indispensible necessi- ty, and the only practical means of reviving its prosperity, and extending its usefulness."

The whole Faculty had, in compliance with a request from the Governor, resigned, and Professor Dew, of William and Mary College, has been elected Professor of Po- litical Economy and History; Mr. Cogs- well, Principal of the Episcopal School at Raleigh, Professor of Greek and Roman Lit- erature; Mr. Davis, of West Point, Pro- fessor of Mathematics, &c.; Professor Nott was re-elected Professor of Logic and Belles- Lettres. The Presidency and two Profes- sorships remain vacant.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Antioch Bible Society, Robeson County, North Carolina.—On the 25th of December, 1834, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a respectable number of the persons belonging to Antioch Congregation, assem- bled at the Church and proceeded to organ- ize a Bible Society. The following persons were chosen its officers for the ensuing year:

RANDAL CURRIE, Esq., President,
ANGUS CURRIE, } Vice Presidents,
JAMES SMITH, }
PETER McEACHIN, Esq., Rec. Secretary,
GEORGE B. BROWN, Corres. Secretary,
DANIEL McPHAUL, }
HECTOR BETHUNE, } Visiters.
ARCH'D McNEILL, }

An opportunity was then given to the per- sons present to subscribe and pay, which was done with a liberality worthy of the cause, and which, by the blessing of God, promises much good. Other business of im- portance was attended to, but we pass over it. The Society adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee. Closed with prayer.

GEORGE B. BROWN, Cor. Sec'y
Of the Antioch Bible Society.

Important to Readers and Publishers of Newspapers.—A prosecution was some time since instituted by the Proprietors of the New-York Daily Sentinel, against a sub- scriber for the amount of his subscription to that paper. He pleaded that he had not or- dered the paper, that it was sent him with- out his requesting it. The Plaintiff recov- ered the amount claimed; for it was decided, that persons *receiving* a newspaper, with out ordering it to be discontinued, are liable in every instance for the price of subscrip- tion.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

CERTIFICATE.

We certify, from the information we have received, and which we think ought to be relied on, that the Cotton crop in N. Caro- lina for 1834, has fallen below the average yearly production about *one third.*

GEO. W. BROWN,
WILLIAM MURPHY,
MICHAEL BROWN,
JOHN MURPHY,
THOS. L. COWAN,
SAML. LEMLY & SON.

Salisbury, Dec. 26, 1834.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 8, 1834.

The steamboat Randolph, one of the larg- est of the Nashville cotton boats, has this day left the wharf for New Orleans. Such a sight never frightened the fish in your north- ern waters. This Majestic boat with her eight boilers and stupendous machinery, was burdened with the trifling cargo of only *thirty-six hundred bales of cotton*, the freight for which to New Orleans, will be a- bout eleven thousand dollars. The voyage will probably be made in about ten days.

The Randolph is one hundred and eighty feet in length; breadth of beam 30 feet 4 inches, besides the guards, which are very wide; depth of hold ten feet.

The manufacture of sugar from beets, which Napoleon endeavored to introduce generally into France, has grown lately into great importance. Millions of pounds of su- gar are thus made. The principal cause of the extension of this manufacture is the dis- covery of the great benefits to agriculture connected with it. After the sugar has been extracted, there remains so nutricious a pulp that in two months, without the employment of any other food, a great number of cattle may be fed upon it.

Balt. Amer.

POSTSCRIPT.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Monday night, 8 *o'clock.*

The Convention Bill has *finally* passed, the House having concurred in all the a- mendments of the Senate. Now something may be done for the State.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on the 30th ultimo, by the Right Rev. Bishop Ives, Mr. ALBERT G. HALL, of Wilmington, to Miss REBECCA HAYWOOD, second daughter of the late John Haywood, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday the 31st ult., after a long and distressing illness, Mr. HUGH W. Mc- LAURIN in the 21st year of his age. The deceas- ed was a young man of the most amiable charac- ter and disposition, and one whose conduct gave the fairest promises of usefulness as a citizen. His remains were interred with military honours by the Fayetteville Independent Company of which he was a member. His memory will long be cherished by his associates and friends, and deeply regretted by all who were acquainted with him.

At Newbern, on the 21st ultimo, Mrs. ELIZA- BETH C. PEARSON, relict of the late Col. Rich- mond Pearson.

Real Estate.

WILL be either sold or rented, (as the owner may then direct) on Saturday next, the 10th inst., at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, noon, that valuable Plantation and Improvements, two miles below Fayetteville on the west side of Cape Fear. The Improvements on that part which is bounded by the River, consists of a good Dwelling and Out House, and large Barn, two large fields of Land cleared and fenced, and an Apple Orch- ard. The Land extends West up into the Sand Hills, and has on it near that boundary, a comfort- able Summer House, located on a handsome spot, and near good water. The terms, if sold, will be very accommodating; if rented, as usual. The whole tract contains 640 acres or upwards.

HENRY W. AYER, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, Jan. 5, 1835. 18-1w.

Fish and Potatoes.

40 barrels Mackerel,
75 do. Irish Potatoes,
250 lb. soft shell Almonds.
Just received and for sale by
N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, January 6, 1835. 18-3w.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good qual- ity, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the ar- ticles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be pro- cured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing exe- cuted with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

The Indian's Panacea.

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Gout, Scinatica or Hip Gout, Incipient Cancers, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic and Mercurial dis- eases, particularly Ulcers and painful affections of the bones. Ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Ulcers of every description, Fever Sores, and Internal Abscesses; Fistulas, Piles, Scald Head, Scurvey, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Blotches, and every variety of Cutaneous Affection; Chron- ic Catarrh, Headach, proceeding from an acrid hu- mor; Pain in the Stomach and Dyspepsia, proceed- ing from vitiation; Affections of the Liver, Chron- ic inflammation of the Kidneys, and general debil- ity, caused by a torpid action of the vessels of the skin. It is singularly efficacious in renovating those constitutions which have been broken down by injudicous treatment, or juvenile irregularities. In general terms, it is recommended in all those diseases which arises from impurities in the blood, or vitiation of the humors, of whatever name or kind.

Some of the above complaints may require some trifling assistant applications, which the circum- stances of the case will dictate; but for a gener- remedy or *Purificator, to remove the cause,* THE INDIAN'S PANACEA will generally be found sufficient.

TO THE PUBLIC.

How true it is, that modern Physicians—in their ambition to excel in their profession; to explore the vast field of science by the aid of chemistry, and seek out new remedial agents: in short to ar- rive at perfection in their practice by means of ART alone,—entirely overlook and neglect, as beneath their notice, the rich and bounteous stores of med- icine, which the Almighty has caused to spring out of the earth in every clime! And how much more true it is, that while the American Physician looks to foreign countries for many of his most common and necessary articles perpetually chang- ing as they are, at the dictate of fashion or folly, he is surrounded in his own country with an end less profusion of medical plants, sufficient to an- swer any indication in disease, or to cure any cur- able disorder;—and yet he is ignorant of their vir- tues, and they are suffered to "waste their *healing* on the desert air"

The effects of vegetable medicine upon the sys- tem are temporary—those of minerals lasting The former exert their effects and pass off—the latter, mercury in particular, act chemically upon the so lids, decomposing the bones, and undermining the constitution by a slow and sure destruction.

The *congeniality, efficiency* and SAFETY of vege- table remedies over mineral, may be estimated by contrasting the ancient practice with the modern; or, to bring it more immediately under our own observation, the Indian practice with that of the whites. Who, in America, has not known or heard of repeated instances wherein some decrepid un- pretending female Indian, by means of her simple remedies alone, has effected the most rapid and astonishing cures after the whole Materia Medica of the common practice, directed in the most skil- ful manner, has failed? And who has not been surprised at beholding the comparative ease and facility with which the Indian frees himself from any disease, and at the *almost* total absence of chronic disease among them? Who has ever heard of an Indian with a constitution broken and ruined by ill-treatment? And can a doubt exist, that this happy exemption of the savage from most of the ills which the flesh of civilized man is heir to, is chiefly owing to the more genial and safe remedies which he employs? This astonishing difference in success, is a fair exemplification of the infinite superiority of the simple and safe means of cure which God has created for the benefit of his child- ren, over those which the *pride* and the *art* of man have invented.

From a long residence among a portion of the aboriginal inhabitants of this county, and an inti- mate acquaintance with the methods of cure of some of their most successful practitioners, the proprietor of "THE INDIAN'S PANACEA," acquired a knowledge of some of their most powerful and favorite remedies. From these he selected such as were most efficacious and appropriate, and af- ter various experiments to test their principles and strength, he has combined them in the form here presented, as the most perfect and beneficial for the purpose for which it is recommended.

The proprietor offers this preparation to the public, with the consciousness that he is placing within its reach, a remedy capable of relieving many of his afflicted fellow beings, who are suf- fering under the various chronic and obstinate complaints to which it is applicable. To such it will prove of incalculable value, as the means, and in many cases the *only means* of relieving their sufferings, and restoring them once more to health and happiness. This is not offered as a common remedy, that may perchance be equally good with many others now in use, but as one which is capable of saving life in many extreme cases, when all the usual remedies fail. This it has done re- peatedly; and this is the reputation it has obtain- ed wherever it has been introduced.

It is only about three years since this prepara- tion was first presented to the public; but in that short space of time, some hundreds of persons might be found, who would solemnly declare that they believed that their lives were saved by it, and in most cases after they had tried many and perhaps all the common remedies in vain Wher ever it is known it is rapidly coming into use, and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of its merits.

The value of the Panacea is most conspicuous in those long standing and obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections which have defied all other remedies, and particularly in those cases where mercury has been so lavishly used as to cause dis tressing pains in the bones, nodes, mercurial ul cers, derangement of the digestive organs, &c. These it completely removes, and in all cases it entirely eradicates the disease and the effects of mercury, renovates the constitution, and leaves the patient sound and well. In Rheumatisms and in ulcerated sore throat, its happy effects are not less apparent, giving almost immediate relief.

Taken in proper doses, THE INDIAN'S PANACEA operates as an alterative and detergent; a diapho retic, diuretic and laxative; an antispasmodic and anodyne; and in proper cases, as a stomachic and emmenagogue. Generally expressed, it increases all the secretions and excretions, gives tone to the stomach, and excites action in the glands in a particular manner. From these principles its operation may be understood.

This medicine has been found highly useful in many ambiguous diseases not here specified and it has been used with wonderful success as a *Spring* and *Fall purifier*, by those who are subject to com plaints of the chest, and whose constitutions re- quire new vigor. Such persons will do well to use two or three bottles in small doses. When- ever a *diet drink* is considered necessary, this Pa- nacea, taken in a small dose, will answer all its purposes, in much less time, at less expense, and in a far more agreeable manner, than the common diet drink.

The following certificates, out of hundreds simi- lar which might be procured, are given to show the effect of The Indian's Panacea, in the various complaints therein mentioned; and also to exhibit in the most satisfactory manner its superiority over the sirups in common use.

CASES OF RHEUMATISM.

Charleston, Nov. 15, 1831.

During the last winter and spring, I was afflict- ed with a very severe and distressing Rheumatism, occasioned by exposure in bad weather. I now take great pleasure in stating, that six bottles of the Indian's Panacea, restored me to perfect health, and I confidently recommend it to all simi- larly afflicted. JOHN FERGUSON, *King st.*

Charleston, March 27, 1832.

I was seized, about three years since with a dis- tressing Rheumatism, caused by taking a severe cold while under the influence of mercury, and which has disabled me from business nearly ever since. During this period I have been a patient in the Marine Hospital, in this city, upwards of 4 months, and nearly the same length of time in the Baltimore Hospital, and tried almost every re me- dy, with little benefit. On the 16th of February last at that time scarcely able to move about upon crutches, I commenced the use of The Indian's Panacea. In one month I found myself entirely free from pain, and am now happy to state that I con-ider myself perfectly well

WM TUCKER, 13 *Market st.*

CASES OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS

New York, Sept. 10, 1830.

This may certify, that in the fall of 1825, I was seized with a swelling in my neck and face, which afterwards ulcerated and became large ghastly ul- cers in my neck. After trying several Physicians to no advantage, I went to Philadelphia, and pla- ced myself under the care of Drs. Physic & Beach, when, after repeated salivations to no effect, I was pronounced totally incurable. Afterwards I took twenty bottles of Swaim's Panacea and eight bot- tles of Potter's Catholicon, with no material bene- fit. Despairing of life, which had now become a burthen to me, I returned to my parents in New York in 1829, and gave myself up to a lingering death. Hearing of the great success of The In- dian's Panacea, however, in cases similar to my own, I was persuaded to try it, as a last resort.—To my great surprise as well as satisfaction, I soon found myself rapidly recovering, and upon taking seven bottles, the ulcers healed and I became per- fectly well in the course two months, and have re- mained so ever since. I make this statement and wish it to be published for the benefit of those who are suffering under similar scrofulous or sy- philitic affections, that they may know what has cured one who has suffered every thing but death, and who considers his life saved by the above sa- cup. WM. HINDAN.

Charleston. July 12, 1831.

I was afflicted four years with an ulcer in the leg, occasionally accompanied with erysipelatous inflamation and excessive pain in the leg and ancle joint. Several eminent Physicians exerted their skill upon it, but without permanent benefit. In this state five bottles of the Indian's Panacea made a perfect cure.

MARGARET A. WEST, *Meeting-st.*

For sale by
HIRAM ROBINSON, M D, Agent,
Hay street, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

AT AUCTION.

FINE Lithographic Prints, and Engravings, to be sold at Mr. Amos Kimball's store, on Thursday evening, Jan. 8th, 1835, at early candle light. They may be seen on Wednesday and Thursday

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected every Tuesday Morning by a Committee.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	4	5
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf	gallon	1 75	2
Peach	do	60	70
Apple	do	50	60
Bacon -	lb	12½	
Beeswax -	do	18	
Bagging -	yard	25	30
Coffee, prime green	lb	14	
2d and 3d quality	do	12½	14½
Candles, Fayette Factory	do	16	
Cotton, new	100lbs	15	15 50
Corn, (new,)	bushel	60	65
Copperas -	100lbs	4	
Flax -	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel	1 60	1 80
Flour, superfine	barrel	5 50	
Fine	do	5	5 25
Fish, Herrings	do	6 50	5 75
Mackerel, No. 3,	do	5 50	
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb	33	35
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	10	12
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	3	
10x12	do	3 50	
Hides, green	lb	4	
Ditto dry	do	10	
Iron	100lb	4	4 75
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime,	cask	2 50	
Lard	lb	11	12
Leather, Skirting	do	32	35
Sole	do	20	25
Bridle	side	2 50	3 00
Lead, Bar	lb	6½	7
Logwood	100lb	3	
Molasses	gallon	30	32
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	6½	
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats	bushel	40	45
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16	18
Linseed	gallon	90	1 00
Pork	barrel	14	
Plaster, Paris	do	6	
Powder, Dupont's	keg	6 75	7 00
Paints, White Lead	do	3	3 25
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 50
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	3
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	
W. I.	do	70	71
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100lb	3 50	4
Rags	lb	2½	4
Shot	bag	2 25	
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9	10
Common	do	8	9
Loaf and Lump	lb	14½	17
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	60	
Turk's Island, &c.	do	60	
Salts, Epsom	lb	8	
Glauber	do	5	6
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	20
German	do	14	15
Saltpetre	do	12	18
Tallow	do	9	10
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 25	1 50
Hyson	do	75	1
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	5	5 25
Manufactured	do	5	12
Tin, ½ x	box	11	
Wheat	bushel	90	1
Whiskey	gallon	36	40
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 80	3
Sicily Madeira	do	1 23	1 75
Teneriffe	do	1 50	2
Malaga	do	50	60
Wool,	lb	16	20

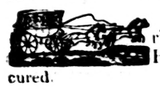


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, N. & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physician and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths,—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN

July 30, 1833. 43tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, to issue a new Certificate for Eight Shares of the old Capital Stock of the said Bank, the original Certificate, standing in the name of Walter Leak, Sen., having been lost or destroyed.

WALTER LEAK, Sen.

Richmond County, N. C. Oct 31, 1834.—9 3m.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22. 1834. 86-tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

$2,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
5,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
5,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs Dutch Madder,
8 bbls. Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Green A. Fisher of Alabama,—near Cheraw, South Carolina, a negro woman by the name of MARY, about 22 years old which said Fisher bought of Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville. It is probable she will try to pass for free person, as she is a very bright mulatto. She was raised in Moore County, and is likely she will try to get back to Moore, to George Allston's where her husband and children are. The above Reward will be given for her delivery in Fayetteville, or any Jail so the Subscriber will get her

NEILL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25. 12-tf

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE

NOTICE.

I EVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to

AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber having just received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Would invite the public generally to call and examine his Stock, among which are the following articles, viz:—

Prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,
Ditto Rio and Laguira Coffee,
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt,
Ditto in sacks,
Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
Band, hoop and rod Iron,
Cast and German Steel,
English and American blister, do.
Rowland's Mill Saws,
Cast steel and German Saws;
Collins & King's cast steel Axes,
Butcher's cast steel Drawing Knives,
Spades and Shovels, assorted,
Castings, Nails and Wagon Boxes,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Camphor, Nutmegs, &c.
Shot, Powder, Lead, &c. &c. &c.,

Together with a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Crockery, Hardware,

HATS and SHOES,

Too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1834. 6-3m.

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1834. 8tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70 tf.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY.

July 7th, 1834. 94 tf.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE

Establishment,

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

200 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and very general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome,*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Waters,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf.

NEW BOOKS.

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, by Bulwer; Curiosities of Literature, part 2d; Waddington's Church History, Afflicted Man's Companion; Book of Hearts; Meade's Family Prayers; Berrien's do; The District School; Coombe on Health; Burke's Works; Byron's do; Daughter's Own Book; Spector, Newton on the Prophecies; Johnson's Works; Horne's Introduction; Doddridge's Expositor; Buck's Works; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels; Do. the Acts; Campbell's Poems; Mrs. Judson; Galaxy of Wit; Dick's Future State; Pulpit Assistant; Fireside Piety; Family at Home, and other Works of Abbott; Broussais' Phlegmasia; Eberle on Children; Nurse's Manual, &c &c.

New Year's Presents.

THE TOKEN for 1834; Do. for 1835; The Offering; Religious Souvenir; American Keepsake; Affection's Gift; Christmas Box; Young Ladies' Book and Sunday Book; Young Man's do. &c &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 15, 1834.

New Store

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq. in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N. O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls Tanner's Oil, Liver straits,)

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact. C. J. ORRELL

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large **ALMANAC** for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C J O.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1834. 83-tf §

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834 900-tf.

LIME.

22 Casks Thomaston LIME,
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15. 1834. 2tf.



Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J MUNN.

A Situation Wanted,

BY a Young Man who has lived some time in a Country Store, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. A letter addressed to the Editor of this paper, will be attended to.

Sept 22, 1834 3-tf

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Robeson County, about the first of October inst., a negro man named SHADRACH, of dark complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 32 years of age, a little inclined to be bald. He was purchased of R. McNair of the above County. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in the jail at Fayetteville, or any other jail so that I get him.

JAMES O'NEAL.

Oct. 20, 1834. 7-tf

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas, and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.



FAYETTEVILLE

BOOK STORE.

AMONG the great variety of new Books recently received by the Subscriber, will be found,

Scott's, Henry's, Clarks, and D'Oyley and Mant's Commentaries.
Family Bibles, Quarto, from $2 25 to $8 50 each.
Do. 8 vo. from 75 to $3 50 each.
Do. 12 mo. from 50 to $1 50 each.
Pocket Bibles, from $1 to $3 each.
Beautiful editions of the poetical works of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Young, Gray, Beatty, Collins, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats, Burns, Cowper, Thompson, Goldsmith, Hemans, Heber, Pollock, &c. &c.
Aikin's British Poets.
Marshall's Life of Washington, beautiful edition.
Bancroft's do, Weems's do.
Histories of the United States, England, France, Rome, Greece, &c &c.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Buffon's Natural History.
Rollin, Josephus, Plutarch.
Burke's Works.
Rev. Robert Hall's Works.
Horne's Introduction.
Bunyan's Works, Baxter's do.
Don Quixote, Scottish Chiefs.
Pulpit Assistant, Butler's Analogy.
Shuckford's Connections.
Cruden's Concordance.
Junius, The Federalist.
Life of Jackson, Life of Clay.
Mosheim's Church History.
Buck's, Brown's, Watson's, and Alexander's Bible Dictionary.
Mason's, Hind's, New England, and Pocket Farriers.
Treasury of Knowledge, 2 vols.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, and other works.
Speeches of Phillips, Curran and Grattan.
Chalmer's Works.
A small selection of Medical and Law Books.
Book of Hearts
Young Ladies' Own Book, Do. Sunday Book.
Young Man's do do.
Abbott's Works, viz. Young Christian; Corner Stone; Mother at Home; Mother's Friend; Fireside Piety; Child at Home.
Hymn Books, viz: Village, Assembly, Watts, Methodist, Zion Songster, Dossey's Choice, Mercer's Cluster, Parkinson's, Dover Selection, &c. &c.
Note Books, viz. Missouri Harmony, Handel and Hayden, Smith and Little, American Psalmody, Zion's Harp, &c.
Comic Almanacs.
A great variety of English, Latin and Greek

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives.
Blank Books, of all descriptions.
Port Folios, Pocket Books and Wallets.
Pocket Maps, Mathematical Instruments.
Cap and Letter Paper, from 1 90 to 7 per Ream.
Beautiful Albums.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20.

Wine and Pork.

5 CASKS MALAGA WINE,
5 do Lisbon do,
10 barrels prime New York PORK,
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

November 11, 1834. 10-tf.

Scuppernong Wine.

6 BARRELS SCUPPERNONG WINE, for sale by H. HORN.

December 15, 1834. 15-4w.

50 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,
Just received and for sale by
HENRY HORN.

December 15, 1834. 15tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of the Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Silks, Cassimeres, &c.

JUST received by the latest arrivals, a supply of

Blue, grey, drab & Lavender colored Cassimeres
Do do do do Sattinets
Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,
Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rivas, do and black de Naps,
India Satins and Italian Lustrings,
French Crapes and Black Sinchews,
Superior blue and black Silk Velvet Vestings
Do black Satin and Silk do,
Fine and common Bombazines,
Superior Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Do Bombazine and Velvet Stocks,
Do black and scarlet Merino 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 Scarfs, Shawls and Hd'kfs, price $2 to
Real Shell Tuck and Side Combs, ass'd size
150 Tuscan and Leghorn Hats, very low pr
Goat Hair Camlet. Band Boxes.
Best Italian sewing and patent Thread.

Also, on hand,

Gentlemen's drab and steel mixt Over Coa
Camlet Cloaks, of fashionable make good quality,
Ladies' Merino do do.

E. B. DRAKE

Market S

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1834 11

SALT, COFFEE, &c

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SA
5 do Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN

Hay S

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-

NEW STORE

AND CHEAP GOODS

WINSHIP S. POE,

Person street, nearly opposite the new Bear Bank,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his and the public, that he has just received is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods,

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles which his assortment is composed, he will content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizens the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) assortment as good as the best and as cheap the cheapest;—among which are the following

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheeting Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6 4 English and French Merino
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina, BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silk
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Hernan, Cassimere & Paris fan
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Robinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS and SHOES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY

READY MADE CLOTHING

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment

Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and can be shown almost any imaginable article line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.

November 17, 1834. 11tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable well known PLANTATION on which sides, in Moore County, on the main road leading from Fayetteville to Pittsborough, containing acres, of which there is a sufficiency cleared well enclosed to work 8 or 10 hands. Part improvements consist of a GRIST MILL COTTON GINS and a SCREW all in good Young Negroes will be taken in part pay

JOHN McLEOD

November 29, 1834. 13tf

State of North Carolina

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834

Rebecca Ann Smith vs. Richard Smith. } Petition for Divorce.

ON motion, ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

A true copy from the Minutes.

12- ABSALOM POWELL, C. S. C.

Taken up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 12th instant, a negro boy about 15 years of age named Lewis, who says he belongs to the wife of Maurice Waddill of Moore County. said boy was heretofore apprehended and committed as a runaway to this Jail where he remained about 12 months, and from which he broke early, and has continued since a runaway. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him out of custody, or he will be dealt according to Law.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer*

December 13, 1834. 13-3

Blank Warrants for sale here.